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[Inclosure.]

*Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended June 23, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—						Inspected and passed—				
		Formalin.			Steam.							
		Boxes.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
June 18	Steamship Maria Herrera.....	.....	8	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
June 22	Steamship Niagara .....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	1	19	6	36	21

*Yellow fever at Santa Clara.*

. MATANZAS, CUBA, June 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of bulletin regarding the yellow fever situation in Santa Clara, received from Maj. and Surg. Frank J. Ives, United States Volunteers, Matanzas, Cuba.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure—Bulletin.]

JUNE 28, 1900.

June 27, positive cases.....	15	Remaining—	
June 28.....	0	Suspects.....	4
	—	Suspects admitted (hospital steward)	1
Total.....	15		—
Discharged recovered.....	4	Total .....	5
	—	Negative .....	1
Remaining.....	11		—
		Total .....	4

Eight men were exposed to infection and are in quarantine.

CULEBRA ISLAND.

*Report on the sanitary conditions of Culebra.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1900.

SIR: I beg to transmit herewith a copy of the report submitted by Dr. J. Harry Ullrich, of the Coast Survey, on the sanitary conditions of Culebra Island. It has seemed to me that this report contains information that would be interesting to your Bureau.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. PRITCHETT,

*Superintendent.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,  
*Fajorda, P. I., May 25, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with your communication of March 3, requesting me to report on the sanitary condition of the surroundings and environments, etc., of Culebra, I respectfully submit the following:

The isle of Culebra is about 5 miles long and 2½ miles wide, and is 20 miles east of

Porto Rico. There is very little level ground, being composed mostly of hills ranging from 500 to 600 feet in height, the soil of which is not very fertile, but cultivation is progressing very slowly and promises to yield such products as are characteristic of the West Indies.

The climate differs a little from Porto Rico by being a trifle cooler and less frequented by rains.

The population, according to the census of February, 1899, was 704, and is now reported by the delegate (official representative of the island) to be greater. These people primarily emigrated from Porto Rico and Crab Island.

The mortality report was taken from the records in the delegate's office at San Ildefonso from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1900, is 13 deaths. The most common diseases are the various anemias, tuberculosis, malaria, and rheumatism, and in looking over the records I failed to find one death either from typhoid fever or smallpox. The inhabitants were all vaccinated last year. The island possesses one village with about 200 inhabitants, located on the east side of Great Harbor. These people live in a very careless and unhygienic way, and it is remarkable under such conditions that their health is as good as it is.

There is absolutely no good drinking water on the island except that caught during the rainy season in 2 large cisterns. One of these is comparatively new, constructed of stone and cement, and has only one fault—that is, it is not built high enough above the earth's surface, or so protected as to keep out the dust, etc. This water is dealt out daily to the people at the rate, for adults, 1 gallon per head, and children, one-half gallon each. There are only 2 streams of water on the island that flow during the entire year. The larger of the two starts from a small spring and increases gradually in size as it flows by smaller springs opening into it and finally empties into Great Harbor. There are many places where water can be found by digging wells, but it all develops a peculiar odor after standing a few hours and has a cloudy appearance and a brackish taste. I regret to say that I am unable to furnish an analysis, owing to the want of proper reagents and apparatus. This water is not used for drinking by the natives, but is given to the live stock and used for washing purposes.

The island has excellent grazing facilities and has to-day on it at least 2,000 very fine cattle.

In the line of supplies, there is comparatively nothing except beef and a little fruit. Camp sites are rare, both from a military and sanitary point of view. When a locality has the space, the condition of the soil either offers poor drainage or is in juxtaposition to a pond or marsh, thus rendering it unsafe on account of malarial fevers, and lastly is the absence of drinking water.

To enjoy good health at Culebra, owing to the high temperature, damp nights, constant winds, and frequent showers during the summer months, one ought to wear lightweight woolen underclothing, because it is nonpermeable to air, a very good absorbent of moisture, and conducts heat very slowly, consequently it prevents rapid cooling of the surface after exercise, and maintains an even temperature around the body, thus preventing chills and various other troubles that follow exposure of this sort.

Good drinking water, and plenty of it, is very essential, because any deficiency in the supply that causes less to be drunk diminishes the perspiration and menaces the body temperature. When this takes place the effete matters that were eliminated by the perspiration are retained, thus favoring heatstroke.

The temperature and humidity are both highly favorable of decomposition of all kinds, thus showing the necessity of good sanitation. Remove all sanitary defects, drink boiled or distilled water, avoid malarious soils or drain them, let the mode of living be a proper one, and if free from tuberculosis the American will live as healthful in Culebra as elsewhere.

Respectfully,

J. HARRY ULLRICH, *Medical Officer.*

*Yellow fever at Sagua.*

[Cablegram.]

MATANZAS, July 5, 1900.

Two cases yellow fever at Sagua.

GUITERAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*